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64th YEAR NUMBER, 19,762. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914. —TWELVE PAGES— TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

## BANK DIVIDENDS BREAK RECORDS

Largest Semiannual Distribution  
Ever Made in Richmond  
Is Announced.

### BUSINESS CONDITIONS GOOD

Richmond Banking Houses to  
Pay \$311,277 in Profits to  
Shareholders July 1.

One of the many evidences that this section of the country is enjoying an era of prosperity is shown by the fact that Richmond banks have declared dividends, to be paid July 1, amounting to approximately \$311,277.50, while industrial and insurance dividends of some of the larger corporations for the same period bring the total to approximately \$787,762.50. Several of the new banking institutions have more than earned dividends, but, under the State banking laws, are devoting the proceeds to accumulation of a surplus until they amount to 10 per cent of the capital stock. Bank officials report that general business conditions are good.

### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

#### BY RICHMOND BANKS

Dividends are announced as follows:

American National Bank, capital \$1,000,000; quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.	\$ 20,000 00
Bank of Commerce and Trusts, capital \$250,000; semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.	7,500 00
Broad Street Bank, capital \$200,000; semiannual dividend of 2 per cent., payable in February and August.	
Broadway National Bank, capital \$200,000; recently consolidated with Main Street Bank, new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
Central National Bank, capital \$350,000; fourth consecutive semiannual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.	5,250 00
Church Hill Bank, capital \$150,000; second semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.	3,000 00
Fidelity Loan and Savings Company, capital \$100,000; new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
First National Bank, capital \$200,000; semiannual dividend of 6 per cent.	12,000 00
Manchester National Bank, capital \$150,000; directors have not acted.	
Mechanics' Bank, capital \$100,000; semiannual dividend of 5 per cent.	5,000 00
National State and City Bank, capital \$1,000,000; semiannual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.	35,000 00
Planters' National Bank, capital \$300,000; semiannual dividend of 10 per cent.	30,000 00
Old Dominion Trust Company, capital \$1,000,000; quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.	15,000 00
Savings Bank of Richmond, capital \$200,000; semiannual dividend of 5 per cent.	10,000 00
Union Bank, capital \$212,750; semiannual dividend of 9 per cent.	19,377 50
Richmond Bank and Trust Company, capital \$500,000; new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
Richmond Trust and Savings Company, capital \$1,000,000; new institution, profits devoted to surplus.	
Merchants' National Bank, capital \$200,000; semiannual dividend of 10 per cent.	20,000 00
Virginia Trust and Savings Bank, capital \$1,000,000; semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.	20,000 00
West End Bank, capital \$250,000; semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.	7,500 00
Total bank dividends	\$311,277 50
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, preferred stock \$18,000,000; seventy-fifth consecutive quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.	\$50,000 00
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, capital \$250,000; semiannual dividend of 6 per cent.	15,000 00
Virginia Railway and Power Company, preferred stock \$7,699,400; semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.	\$192,465 00
Total announced dividends	\$787,762 50

### VACATION CHECKS

#### ARE BEING MAILED

No dividends will be declared at the expiration of the present interest period by the Broadway National Bank, Fifteenth and Main Streets, because that institution's recent consolidation with the Main Street Bank. The capital stock of the Broadway National Bank, increased by reason of the consolidation, and a splendid future is predicted for the new institution.

The recent enlargement and improvement of the quarters occupied by the Bank of Commerce and Trusts, on Main Street at Ninth, may be taken as an indication of that institution's gratifying growth and progress. On June 25 the new quarters were formally opened to the public. By tearing away dividing partition the floor space of the bank's quarters was practically doubled, and the most modern and improved furniture and fixtures have been installed.

Checks for the season are being received by members of the "Vacation Club," organized by the Richmond Bank and Trust Company. Early in the year the bank made arrangements to receive deposits in the sum of \$1 each week, interest being allowed on the deposits. As a result of this novel method of saving, the bank had about \$16,000 to distribute. Many depositors ran two accounts, and as a result will receive two checks.

ONLY 4th EXCURSION TO WEST POINT  
Via Southern Railway. 60 cents round trip.  
Beach Park now open.

## MISSING HALF IS FOUND

### Tablet Now May Reveal Complete Story of the Creation.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The missing half of the clay tablet, the other half of which was translated by Dr. Stephen Langdon of Jesus College, Oxford, told about the flood and the escape of Noah, and how the fall of man ensued through his temptation by the River God, Enki, to eat of the tree of life, has been found at the University of Pennsylvania museum. The authorities made this announcement last night, and said the tablet, which was discovered among the thousands of tablets in the Nippur collection, would be sent at once to Dr. Langdon for translation.

Nothing was said or intimated about the fate of any other woman in connection with the fall of man on the first fragment, and Dr. Langdon expressed regret that the tablet was broken "in the most important place."

Archaeologists at the university believe the newly found portion will greatly assist in revealing the complete story of the creation, the flood and the fall of man.

## GAME LAWS AMENDED

### Department Publishes Changes as to Killing of Migratory Birds.

Washington, June 29.—Amendments to the Department of Agriculture's regulations for protection of migratory birds, published to-day, will become effective October 1.

The effect of one of the changes is to permit, on the Missouri and upper waters of the Mississippi, the shooting of all migratory game birds for which there is an open season from October 1, 1914 to January 1, 1915. After the latter date, the prohibition will be in force again.

Other amendments deal principally with the closed season for water fowl in various localities.

The new regulations provide for a closed season in zone No. 2 for all water fowl from January 16 to October 1 next following. Exceptions to the rule prescribe the open seasons as follows: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, between February 1 and November 1; Florida, Georgia and South Carolina between February 16 and November 29.

## WILLIAMS IS SILENT

### Declines to Talk of His Rumored Resignation as Minister.

Athens, Greece, June 29.—George Fred Williams, United States minister to Greece, to-day refused to give any information regarding the published report that he had sent his resignation to Washington, in connection with his reported activities in Albania.

### Comment Is Refused.

Washington, June 29.—No further report on the sensational statements attributed to George Fred Williams, American minister to Greece, had been received here to-day. Neither had the minister's resignation, which was reported on its way.

Mr. Williams cabled the State Department to-day that he was forwarding by mail the full text of his statement on the Albanian situation.

Officials declined to comment on his utterances as reported in news dispatches.

## RECEIVED BY WILSON

### Fletcher Warmly Commended for His Work at Vera Cruz.

Washington, June 29.—Rear-Admiral Fletcher reported to Secretary Daniels to-day on his return from Vera Cruz, and was later received by President Wilson. The admiral takes command of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Rear-Admiral Badger, on August 1.

Admiral Fletcher was greeted very warmly by President Wilson, who told him he greatly admired his conduct at Vera Cruz, and the conduct of all the officers and men under him.

Secretary Daniels said Admiral Fletcher would remain in Washington all this week, and that no further definite plans had been made.

## ALL-DAY FATAL BATTLE

### Outlaws Fight Recapture Until Both Are Shot Down.

Lewisburg, Va., June 29.—Carl Hoke, was killed, his father, Theodore, mortally wounded, and Sheriff Lincoln Cochran and Deputy George Sparks seriously hurt in a battle which lasted almost all day yesterday five miles from Hart's Run. More than a year ago the Hokes were convicted in Greenbrier County of robbing freight cars, and sentenced to the penitentiary. Before they could be removed they escaped from the county jail. Last week they were located entrenched in a cabin in the heart of the wilderness. They fought recapture until both were down.

## PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED

### Taken From Stranded Liner Without Loss of Life.

Londonderry, June 29.—The 1,016 passengers of the British liner, *Torres*, which went ashore last night on Tor Island, were transferred to-day without loss of life to the Donaldson liner *Cassandra*, and a small coasting steamer. The crews of the British torpedo boat destroyers assisted in the work.

Three hundred of the passengers of the *Torres* whose destination was Ireland, were landed here this morning. It is expected that the ship will be floated as soon as fair weather sets in.

## PLACES FOR NEGROES

### Positions Now Held by Them Are Not for the Whites.

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson has promised to fill all positions under the Federal government now held by negroes with other negroes in case of changes. He told Representative Smith, of Maryland, who urged him to-day to appoint a white man as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, that soon after his inauguration a delegation of negroes called on him to ask appointment of negroes to positions formerly held by negroes, and that he promised to accede to their request.

## ALEXANDER STEWART DEAD

### Widely-Known Southern Railway Official Dies in Paris.

Washington, June 29.—Friends of Alexander Stewart, general superintendent of motive power and equipment of the Southern Railway, were shocked to-day to learn through word of mouth of his death in Paris yesterday. His death is believed to have been due to liver complaint, for which he had gone abroad to be treated. Mr. Stewart was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., forty-seven years ago, and was widely known in railroad circles.

## LEVER'S MEASURE FAVORED BY HOUSE

It Is Put Through as Substitute  
for Smith's Senate  
Bill.

### MAKES TAXES PROHIBITIVE

Seeks to Regulate Out of Existence  
Evil Practices of  
Cotton Exchanges.

Washington, June 29.—The House to-day substituted the Lever bill, for regulation of cotton exchanges through prohibitive taxes, for the Senate measure proposing regulation by means of prohibiting the use of the mails and the telegraph for so-called "gambling transactions."

The House put the bill through under suspension of the rules by a vote of 54 to 21, and sent it to the Senate. If the Senate fails to agree to the substitute the differences will be taken up in conference.

Senator Smith, author of the Senate bill, is now campaigning in South Carolina, and consideration of the substitute may be delayed until his return, though Senator Smith, of Georgia, or some other Southern Senator may call it up in the meantime.

### AIM IS TO REGULATE

Both the Senate and House measures aim to regulate alleged evil practices on the cotton exchanges, which the cotton producers contend keep down the price of cotton. The Senate bill, through the Post-Office Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction over the telegraph, would prohibit the transmission of quotations and lists of sales of cotton that did not comply with the requirements as to standardization prescribed in the bill. Both bills would regulate, though they would not prohibit transactions in futures.

The House bill relies on the government taxing power, instead of inhibitions on the mail and the telegraph, proposing a tax of \$5 a bale on contracts that do not comply with the requirements.

No tax would be imposed on what are regarded as legitimate contracts. The measure would require that contracts must be in writing; must specify the quantity of cotton involved in each transaction, and give names and addresses of buyers and sellers with the basis grade of the cotton involved. Other sections would provide that the cotton must be of or within the grades specifically established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that in case of a slight injury to a passing Muselman, the rougher element, joined by a number of Croatian students, paraded along the streets, stoning the windows of the national anthem, clubs, schools and houses and looting the interiors. The manifestants carried a portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the head. They sang the Austrian national anthem and attacked everything Serbian until they were confronted by an overwhelming force of soldiers.

Marital law was proclaimed by beat of drum and the posting of placards. All the chief points of the city were occupied by troops.

Death masks of the archduke and the duchess were taken to-day, and the bodies placed in a catafalque in the chapel of the palace and surrounded by a magnificent display of wreaths and other floral emblems from all parts of the country.

According to the official report of the tragedy, when Gavril Princip, the young assassin, fired the fatal shots, Count Francis von Harrach was acting as a shield to the occupants, whom he had constituted himself a special bodyguard after the bomb had been thrown a short time before by Nedeljko Gaborinovic. The archduke was joking with the emperor's wife, his precaution when the shots rang out.

### ASSASSIN'S AIM TRUE:

#### BOTH WOUNDS MORTAL.

The aim of the assassin was so true that each of the bullets inflicted a mortal wound. Neither the archduke nor the duchess uttered a sound, but a moment afterward it was seen that they had been hit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Erik Merizzi, who had been wounded by the bomb in the firm attack, to-day was pronounced out of all danger, while the injury inflicted by Count von Boos-Waldeck is said to be insignificant.

Gaborinovic, it was learned, had been expelled from Sarajevo two nights ago, but had been recently permitted to return through the intervention of a Socialist member of the Diet.

The official account of the assassination, issued to-day, after stating that the deadly effect of the murderer's bullets was explained by the extreme closeness of the shot, proceeds:

"The Duchess of Rohenburg collapsed after her husband, and Field Marshal Oskar Potiorek thought she had merely fainted from the shock. He was strenuously in this belief, the fact that the archduke and duchess exchanged a few words in a low voice."

"It was not until the field marshal turned around after giving instructions to the chauffeur that he noted the archduke, while still sitting quietly upright, had his open mouth full of blood."

"When the car stopped before the palace the duchess was unconscious. After she had been lifted from the car the archduke collapsed in the seat."

The archduke died about a quarter of an hour afterward, and a few minutes later the duchess expired without consciousness.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### TRADE COMMISSION

#### Washington, June 29.—Efforts to control monopoly by a Federal commission and the pending administration trade commission bill were denounced in the Senate to-day by Senator Borah, of Idaho. Senators Lewis and Cummins defended the measure.

Senator Borah declared that the Democrats, "instead of trying to get the few men who have organized the great monopolies of this country," were passing a law that would bind down all business.

"We already have centralized the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BODIES REMOVED FROM TRAGIC CITY

Special Train Bears Away Remains of Murdered  
Royal Pair.

### WARSHIP IS IN WAITING

Another Bomb Thrown in Sarajevo Results in Anti-Serbian Outbreak.

Vienna, June 29.—The bodies of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were conveyed to-day from Sarajevo by special train to Metkovich, Dalmatia. From there they will be transferred tomorrow to a warship, which will proceed to Trieste under the escort of a squadron, arriving there on Thursday morning. A special train will carry the bodies to Vienna, arriving at 10 o'clock at night.

From 8 o'clock Friday morning until noon they will lie in state in the chapel of Hofburg, and the public will have an opportunity during these hours to pass through the chapel.

The interment will be made at midnight on Friday at Artstetten, lower Austria. The Emperor will not attend the services, but will be represented by Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

A requiem mass, which will be celebrated in the chapel of Hofburg on Saturday morning, will be attended by the Emperor and the members of the imperial family. Immediately afterwards the Emperor will return to Ischl, where he was sojourning when notified of the assassination of Archduke Francis.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand was greatly attached to his Artstetten estate, which he inherited from his father, and had spent much of his boyhood in his castle.

Search among the Archduke's papers in Belvedere Palace, his Vienna residence, has failed to disclose his will. According to one report, the will was deposited in a Prague bank. When found, in accordance with the Hapsburg family law, it must be given to the Emperor to open.

### ANTI-SERBIAN OUTBREAK

#### FOLLOWS BOMB-THROWING

Sarajevo, June 29.—A bomb thrown by a youth standing on the corner of the main street here was the signal this morning for a serious anti-Serbian outbreak, which the troops found considerable difficulty in quelling. Martial law immediately was declared.

The only damage done by the bomb was a slight injury to a passing Muselman. The rougher element, joined by a number of Croatian students, paraded along the streets, stoning the windows of the national anthem, clubs, schools and houses and looting the interiors. The manifestants carried a portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the head. They sang the Austrian national anthem and attacked everything Serbian until they were confronted by an overwhelming force of soldiers.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## New Heir to Austrian Throne



Archduke Carl Francis Joseph, the Archduchess and their son, Francis Joseph Otto.

## MORE HIGH FINANCING PROBED BY GRAND JURY

### Investigation Leads to Indictments of Eighteen Persons Well Known in Business World.

### C. S. MELLEEN AMONG THEM

Bankers, Brokers and Railroad Men Are Accused of Various Offenses, Among Them Theft of Great Sums of Money.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—Eighteen persons, including Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Railroad Companies; Frederick S. Moseley, of F. S. Moseley & Company, Boston brokers; the late Ralph D. Gillett, of Westfield, and other investment committees of two savings banks of this city were indicted to-day by the Middlesex County grand jury on various charges in connection with the financing of the \$15,000,000 Railroad from Bondsville to Springfield. Mr. Gillett was president of the Hampden Railroad.

The railroad was built a year ago as a link to connect the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston and Maine with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, but never has been operated, an attempt to obtain the financing of the railroad, which cost approximately \$1,000,000.

The investment committee of the East Cambridge Savings Bank is indicted on three counts of conspiracy to lend sums of \$20,000, \$15,000 and \$5,000 to the Hampden Railroad Company. Similar indictments were returned against the investment committee of the Cambridge Savings Bank, the amounts named being \$25,000, \$25,000, \$22,500 and \$20,500.

MELLEEN INDICTED AS ACCESSORY BEFORE FACT

Frederick S. Moseley was indicted also on six counts, involving the alleged larceny of sums amounting to \$112,500 from the banks, and Mr. Mellen was indicted on three counts.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## FIGHT AGAINST PLAGUE PUT IN CHARGE OF BLUE

### Surgeon-General Is Ordered to New Orleans to Lead in Stamping Out Contagion.

### RIGID PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN

Governor Authorized to Borrow \$150,000 to Be Used in Battle, While Quarantine Measures Are Put Into Force.

New Orleans, June 29.—With the introduction of a joint resolution in the two houses of the General Assembly in the vicinity of the Industrial Home of the Governor to borrow \$150,000 to expended in the fight on the bubonic plague here, and the inauguration of a rigid quarantine of the infected district this afternoon by local health officials, preliminary steps towards stamping out the contagion were well advanced.

The quarantine established by city health authorities around four blocks in the vicinity of the Industrial Home of the Volunteers of America, where the two cases so far reported were discovered, is backed by armed guards. Only bread-winners will be allowed ingress or egress to the quarantined district, which includes some of the large French markets and a number of commission and wholesale houses. Those permitted to cross the dead line must report three times a day for inspection.

While it is now believed here that the situation is well in hand, stringent measures will be taken, if necessary, to keep the contagion from spreading to other parts of the city. The reports proved to be erroneous.

### SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE ORDERED TO TAKE CHARGE

Washington, June 29.—Surgeon-General Blue, of the Public Health Service, will go to New Orleans to take charge of the campaign there for the extermination of rats in the city which have been reported.

After receipt of telegrams to-day from Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana Board of Health, the Treasury Department ordered the surgeon-general to take charge of the situation. Health department reports of reports that the plague had been reported to the Public Health Service, however, will make its own examination.

Surgeon-General Blue said to-day that neither the city of New Orleans nor the territory surrounding was in any danger, but that it was advisable that the Federal government take sharp measures. Apparatus for rat catching and fumigation is being sent to New Orleans, and a corps of experts in plague eradication, including Surgeon Creel, of the Public Health Service, will carry out the surgeon-general's plans.

As a precautionary measure to prevent spread of infection by shipping, Surgeon-General Blue to-day sent warnings to health authorities of the Atlantic Coast States and to those of (Continued on Ninth Page.)

## BRITISH ADVISE TO LEAVE MEXICO WITHOUT

Sir Lionel Carr  
Believes Situation  
Become Critical.

### EFFORTS AT MEDIATION IN MOST COMPLICATED

Principals Undecided  
Adjourn Formal  
Take Recess

### RESULT IS PROBLEM

Military Conquest of Mexico  
Feared While Peace  
Are in Session

Mexico City, June 29.—Carden, British minister, advised all British subjects to leave Mexico. He said that the use of fuel used in the operation was becoming more acute, and that the British probably stop running, which would result in the departure of the interior.

Sir Lionel said he believed his duty to urge all British leave the capital immediately, especially advised that the children be removed. The British had no desire to stop running, which would result in the departure of the interior.

Eight hundred British at the legation as now Mexico City.

Britishers lacking funds to get out of the country, furnished with money by Sir Lionel.

The legation was crowded with British subjects to-day. A meeting of the members of the British colony was called for this afternoon with the object of making arrangements for those who decided to depart.

UNDECIDED WHETHER ANYTHING IS ACCOMPLISHED

Nagasaki, Japan, June 29.—Mediation to-night is in its most complicated state. Its principals are undecided whether to adjourn formally or to recess and renew their efforts through the American representative, toward bringing the Constitutional Convention delegates into conference for the settlement of Mexico's problems. While the signing of a preliminary settlement of the phases of the Mexican problem has brought forth congratulations from some quarters here, it has been a success.

When the United States, with the proceedings, anything of value accomplished.

That war has been generally admitted, but of the situation of Mexico, few visible signs of progress.

The protocols already forth in effect the coalition of the United States and a new government in Mexico, however, is considered an establishment of a provisional government, which may be the agreement between the factions. These have brought together. Some doubt if they ever will be a success.

Minister Naon, who is on intimate terms with the situation, as he received in private a report from his representative in Mexico, Minister Suarez and Ateneo, are understood to be skeptical. The Huerta noncommittal.

In the meantime, the war between Carranza and Huerta is likely to continue, and a military revolution is likely to break out in the near future.

To-morrow Ambassador Carranza is expected to return from a brief vacation. It is clear that he has remained here, and not thought it was his duty to return to Mexico.

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